

CONTINUUM

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL OF YORK UNIVERSITY ALUMNI MAGAZINE WINTER 2007

CRIMINAL LAW AT OSGOODE:

Why We've Earned Bragging Rights

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Adieu, Your Honour
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President Philippe Kirsch**
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We invite your letters and comments, and hope that you will keep us posted on where you are and what you are doing. Please send correspondence to:

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DEAN'S ALUMNI RECEPTION AT OSGOODE HALL ON MAY 23, 2006



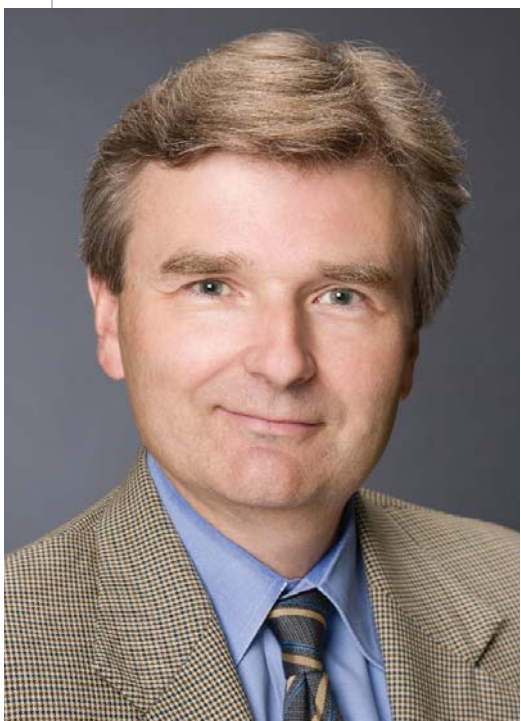
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Cover Photo: *(left to right)*
John Rosen '68, Marlys Edwardh '74, Austin Cooper '53,
Brian Greenspan '71, Eddie Greenspan '68



Making a Difference

The re-establishment of the Law Commission of Ontario is very important news for all of us. By 'us' I don't mean Osgoode or members of the legal profession, I mean the people of Ontario. This is an important initiative for the province. The Commission will be an independent and credible voice that will provide advice to the government on long-term legal reform. We are extremely proud that Osgoode has been chosen to play a role in this notable endeavour.

One of the main priorities of the Commission will be access to justice by ordinary Ontarians. When a member of the public encounters the legal system it can be a daunting experience but when it is on a criminal matter it can be truly frightening. Criminal defence lawyers, like the Osgoode alumni that we have profiled in this issue, play a vital role in the justice system. Clients count on them as their advocate in a complex system that may well determine the rest of their lives. When you read the interviews with Austin Cooper, Marlys Edwardh, John Rosen and the Greenspan brothers, I am sure you will be struck, as I was, by the unwavering commitment they have to their work. It is obvious that criminal defence work is not for the faint-hearted. It requires a quick mind, tremendous dedication and considerable personal sacrifice.

What role does a law school play in creating these kinds of responsible and capable lawyers? There are, in my view, two primary factors: faculty and curriculum. The quote from Michael Anne MacDonald '76 about Alan Grant on page 19 illustrates just how much of an influence a professor can have on a student. A great teacher can broaden your horizons with new ideas and concepts or challenge you to be more than you ever thought you could be. But outstanding professors need real institutional support. That is precisely why we launched the Osgoode Course Design Institute last May. Professor Colleen Hanyecz,

who took a leadership role in the creation of the Institute, explains its significance in her contribution to this issue.

Curriculum is the second factor. Last year we sent you the highlights of our new five-year strategic plan for the Law School entitled, *Making a Difference*. The first initiative listed in that publication was to incorporate legal ethics and professionalism into the first-year curriculum. We have done just that with a new required course entitled, Ethical Lawyering in a Global Community. To fully appreciate professional responsibility, however, we feel students must go beyond the classroom. I am very excited to announce that Osgoode has approved a new public interest service requirement that all students must complete as a condition of their graduation. This is the first such program in a Canadian law school. It bolsters our commitment to the public interest and will provide students with a unique learning experience.

The Law Commission, the Osgoode Course Design Institute, curriculum reform and the public interest service requirement are just the first of many new initiatives we have planned to build an even better Osgoode. We know that our students will be working in a far more complex world where professional responsibility and legal ethics are only two of the challenges they will face. I am confident that we will, as we have for 118 years, equip them to continue the Osgoode alumni tradition of leadership in the profession.

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Monahan '80

Osgoode Students Contribute to Electoral Reform in Ontario

Second-year Osgoode student Elizabeth Saati was “honoured to be a part of such an historic process of contributing to electoral reform in the province.” And third-year Osgoode student Morris Popowich thinks there is “a good chance that at least some of our work will have an impact on the direction of the Assembly over the coming months.”

The “Assembly” is, of course, the Ontario Citizens’ Assembly on Electoral Reform, which has been meeting at Osgoode two weekends a month since September and will wrap up its work at the Law School in April.

Saati and Popowich are among 30 students – 10 from Osgoode, 10 from the University of Toronto Faculty of Law and 10 graduate students from various York University faculties – who were given a unique hands-on opportunity this fall to participate in the work of the Citizens’ Assembly as part of their academic work.

The students were involved in a directed reading course that undertook research on issues directly relevant to the work of the Citizens’ Assembly. The course was offered in conjunction with Citizens’ Assembly Chair George Thomson, and supervised by Dean Patrick Monahan, Professor Ian Greene of York’s Department of Political Science and U of T Associate Dean Lorne Sossin ‘92.

The Ontario Government announced on March 27, 2006 that it was establishing a Citizens’ Assembly to consider whether to recommend changes in Ontario’s electoral system. The Assembly has 103 members, one member from each of Ontario’s electoral ridings, and is chaired by Thomson, a former judge and former Deputy Attorney General in both the federal and provincial governments. If the Assembly recommends a change in the electoral system, the government will hold a referendum on that alternative on or before the next provincial election in October 2007.

“This was a unique opportunity for Osgoode students to make a difference,” Monahan said. “They were taking part in the work of the Citizens’ Assembly to benefit the people of Ontario.”

There were four meetings of the reading group over the course of the fall term. Topics explored included the advantages and disadvantages of various electoral systems, the relationship between elec-



Photography by aka Photography

1st Row: Thomas Schreiter

2nd Row (l-r): Christopher Donovan, Morris Popowich, Jonathan Bricker

3rd Row (l-r): Afif Hamid, Zane Roth, Elizabeth Saati

4th Row (l-r): Geoffrey Janoscik, Jeffrey Kukla

toral systems and election outcomes, whether different electoral systems tend to favour different policy outcomes, and the value of a citizens’ assembly process as a vehicle for achieving electoral reform.

The highlight of the directed reading course was the convening of a ‘mini-Citizens’ Assembly’ on December 8. Course participants were divided into 10 groups of three students each. One group argued for retention of the existing electoral system; the remaining nine groups argued for change in the form of one of three alternative electoral models.

And the winner was . . .

The Mixed Member Proportional electoral system (a form of proportional representation in which voters have two votes – one for their district representative, and one for their favourite party).



2006 Gold Key Awards & Dianne Martin Medal

The Osgoode Alumni Association’s Gold Key Awards and the Dianne Martin Medal were presented at the Dean’s Alumni Reception on May 23, 2006 to (left to right) **Brian Turnbull** ‘89 (accepted by his widow Rosemary Turnbull), **Barbara Hall** ‘78, **Sue-Lynn Noel** ‘01, **Loretta Merritt** ‘85, **Judith Wahl** ‘77, **Earl A. Cherniak** ‘60, **Murray Klippenstein** (Dianne Martin Medal) and Dean **Patrick Monahan** ‘80.





Student Editors Work on Exciting New Supreme Court Project

THE COURT is an exciting new initiative for Osgoode Hall Law School that focuses on the Supreme Court of Canada. Part blog, part resource repository, The Court went live Jan. 15 at www.thecourt.ca

Managed and produced by student editors under the supervision of Osgoode Professor Emeritus Simon Fodden, The Court Web site features daily news and opinion about the Supreme Court of Canada and its judgments. This is the blogging aspect of The Court. Student editors, who each receive an honorarium for their services, are responsible for writing commentary themselves and

for soliciting and editing commentary from scholars at Osgoode and elsewhere.

At the same time, student editors work on maintaining a complete bibliography of scholarly works about the Supreme Court, biographies of its judges, and a history of its work. The aim is to make The Court the place to go to for reliable and useful information about the Supreme Court. In addition, the Top Court Talk column features reports from scholars around the world about developments at their countries' supreme courts.

Notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Osgoode Hall Law School Alumni Association

The seventh Annual General Meeting of the Osgoode Hall Law School Alumni Association will be held on Wednesday, May 23, 2007 from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. in the Patty Watt Room at Design Exchange located at 234 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Copies of the agenda will be available in advance through the Advancement Office (416) 736-5638 or alumni@osgoode.yorku.ca.

All alumni are welcome. Positive RSVPs appreciated.

New Directions for Institute for Feminist Legal Studies

They say that success breeds success and that's certainly true of the Institute for Feminist Legal Studies, one of three important centres of research located at Osgoode.

The Institute's success in the past few years in creating what its director, Professor Mary Jane Mossman, refers to as "a community of interest" among feminist faculty and students at the Law School will mean bolder initiatives for the Institute for the future.

"The Institute finds itself in the exciting position in 2007 of expanding the scope of its activities and reaching out to others at York and beyond who have an interest in issues of feminism and law," Mossman says.

New directions for the Institute include:

- Establishing the Barbara Betcherman Distinguished Visitorship at Osgoode, expanding on the success of the Barbara Betcherman Memorial Lecture that has been held every other year since 1986.
- Making the "Feminist Fridays" seminars more cross-disciplinary, by involving York University faculty from such disciplines as Political Science, Sociology, and Women's Studies, as well as faculty from other universities, in conjunction with Osgoode's full-time and adjunct faculty. One "Feminist Friday" program will, as in the past, celebrate the work of graduate students at Osgoode in feminist legal studies.
- Enhancing feminist legal studies in Osgoode's Graduate Program in Law by circulating information about graduate scholarships to law schools in Canada and internationally; celebrating the winners of those scholarships at a "Feminist Fridays" seminar; and creating a graduate student membership category in the Institute.
- Creating a Web site for the Institute.

"These are lively and important new directions for the Institute for Feminist Legal Studies," Mossman said. "It is clear that there is a substantial group of faculty, graduate students and LLB students with an interest in issues of feminism and law and these initiatives will help foster that interest and strengthen and enhance the Institute at Osgoode and beyond."

The Barbara Betcherman Distinguished Visitorship

When Osgoode silver medalist Barbara Betcherman '74 died in 1983 at age 35, her friends and family found a way to honour her life and perpetuate her ideals.

The Barbara Betcherman Memorial Fund was established at Osgoode in 1985 and over the next 20 years the Fund, through special lectures, sought to develop and promote ideas about women and the law, including sex equality, feminist theory, and applied legal research in areas of law with a significant impact on women. An impressive array of lecturers graced the podium every other year for the Barbara Betcherman Memorial Lecture including such big-name celebrities as Gloria Steinem, Margaret Atwood and Justices Bertha Wilson and Rosalie Abella.

The Memorial Lecture continued until 2005, its 20th anniversary, after which the Betcherman family – Irving and Lita-Rose and their three sons – and friends of the family felt it was time for a change. After a good deal of discussion, including with Osgoode Dean Patrick Monahan, it was decided that more effective use of the Fund could be made by directing it to a Distinguished Visitorship for the Institute for Feminist Legal Studies. In this way, Osgoode will have a Visitor to the Institute for periods of up to two weeks, during which time the Visitor will deliver a public lecture and also engage in discussions with students and faculty.



Professor Nicola Lacey

The inaugural Barbara Betcherman Distinguished Visitor will be Nicola Lacey, Professor of Criminal Law and Legal Theory at the London School of Economics. She will be at Osgoode from March 9 to 13 and will deliver a public lecture on Monday, March 12 at 12:40 p.m. in Room 204 entitled "Criminal Justice and Democratic Systems: Inclusionary and Exclusionary Dynamics in the Institutional Structure of 'Late Modern' Societies." Lacey currently holds a Leverhulme Major Research

Fellowship (2006-2009) to analyze the historical development of ideas of responsibility for crime in Britain.



Flaherty Makes Debt-Reduction Pitch at Osgoode/Harvard Event

Just hours after Finance Minister Jim Flaherty '73 laid out his first federal financial update on November 23, he was on a plane to Toronto to attend an alumni event presented by Osgoode, the Harvard Law School Association of Toronto, the Harvard Club of Toronto, and the Harvard Business School Club of Toronto.

The significance of the occasion was not lost on the Osgoode and Harvard alumni who were excited to be in the high-profile Minister's company so soon after his economic update to a Commons committee.

At the soiree at Toronto's National Club a straight-faced Flaherty cracked up the audience at the beginning of his remarks. "If I'm a bit hesitant, I hope you'll forgive me," said Flaherty. "I'm used to speaking to the House of Commons – not a live audience."

Then he got down to business, laying out an economic strategy that he says will see interest savings generated by reducing the national debt passed on as reduced personal income taxes. "Less debt means less interest means lower taxes," said Flaherty. Stay tuned for details in his 2007 budget.

ATLAS: Intellectual Strength in Numbers

Osgoode's PhD Program in Law is getting a big boost with the formation of the Association of Transnational Law Schools (ATLAS).

The Universidad de Deusto (Bilbao), New York University, London School of Economics and Political Science, Université de Montréal, Monash University (Melbourne) and Osgoode have joined together to form ATLAS whose purpose is the academic engagement of a transnational community of doctoral students.

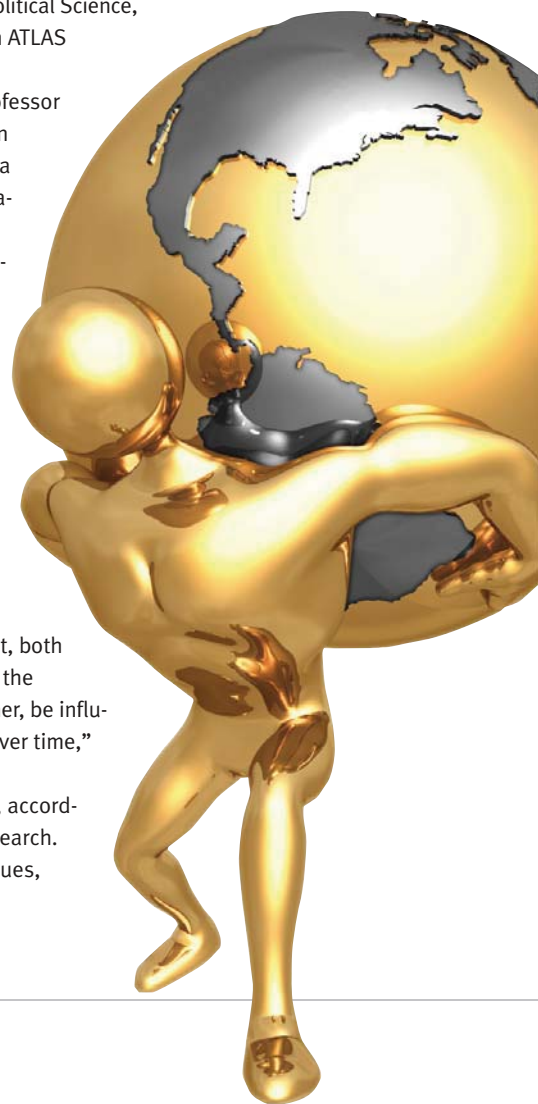
"This is the first truly ambitious doctoral cooperation project anywhere," says Osgoode Professor Craig Scott who is serving as Academic Director of ATLAS for 2007. "There are other programs, in Europe for example, that create on-site doctoral programs intended to draw people from across a region. But the idea of creating a cooperative approach while each school still maintains its separate identity is something new."

Scott says the thinking behind the creation of ATLAS, which is not a degree-granting institution, is the idea that there is intellectual strength in numbers. "When you gather together different perspectives – whether it's doctoral students or the different foci of graduate programs – you're going to create a different kind of knowledge than if students are limited entirely in their education to one school that they're at," he says.

The ATLAS partners, all of whom aspire to be at the forefront of training the next generation of professors and policy makers, will each select six participants from their graduate program every year to participate in ATLAS programming. The programming will consist of a virtual dimension – optional participation in Internet nodes such as discussion threads as well as information-sharing and collaboration facilities – along with a three-week, on-site "Agora" held every July. Osgoode will host the first Agora this July, and the venue will then rotate annually among the founding partners.

"We believe that this dynamic environment where outstanding doctoral students can interact, both on the Internet and for a three-week period together in the summer, will create good training and the potential for a kind of rolling community of doctoral students who will stay in touch with each other, be influenced by how each other thinks about issues, and pay attention to what each starts to produce over time," Scott says.

It will also be beneficial for the professors who will be facilitating discussion at each Agora, according to Scott. "The chance to interact with really good doctoral students is stimulating for our research. We all know that some of our freshest insights, and the reasons why we begin to think about issues, come from the questions or already formed views of our students."



New Name and Mandate for Nathanson Centre

Osgoode's world-renowned research centre for the study of organized crime is broadening its focus to include the study of human rights, crime and security in transnational contexts.

Of special concern to the newly renamed Jack and Mae Nathanson Centre on Transnational Human Rights, Crime and Security will be the study of terrorism and counter-terrorism but it will also look at other issues and concerns related to a variety of transnational phenomena that are changing and challenging society, law and governance.

The term 'transnational' means crossing boundaries and it signals the ways in which, increasingly, almost every major aspect of domestic law – especially in relation to crime, security and human rights – is influenced by 'external' forces such as trans-boundary terrorist networks, global pandemics or the activity of multinational corporations, says Osgoode Professor Craig Scott, an international law expert who has been appointed Director of the renewed Nathanson Centre for a three-year term.

"We want to be known as a Centre that is helping to push our understanding of how the world is changing and how law is responding or could or should respond to transnational and sometimes fully global forces," Scott says.

The Jack and Mae Nathanson Centre on Transnational Human Rights, Crime and Security intends both to focus on research projects that contribute to scholarship and theoretical knowledge, and to situate itself at the centre of public policy debates and public policy generation.

Helping Osgoode professors and graduate students to generate those scholarly and policy debates will be a host of York University researchers from areas such as Political Science,

Sociology, Criminology, Environmental Studies and Health Studies as well as a network of Centre associates who will be recruited from universities around the world and from non-university sectors. In addition, the Nathanson Centre intends to develop productive working relationships

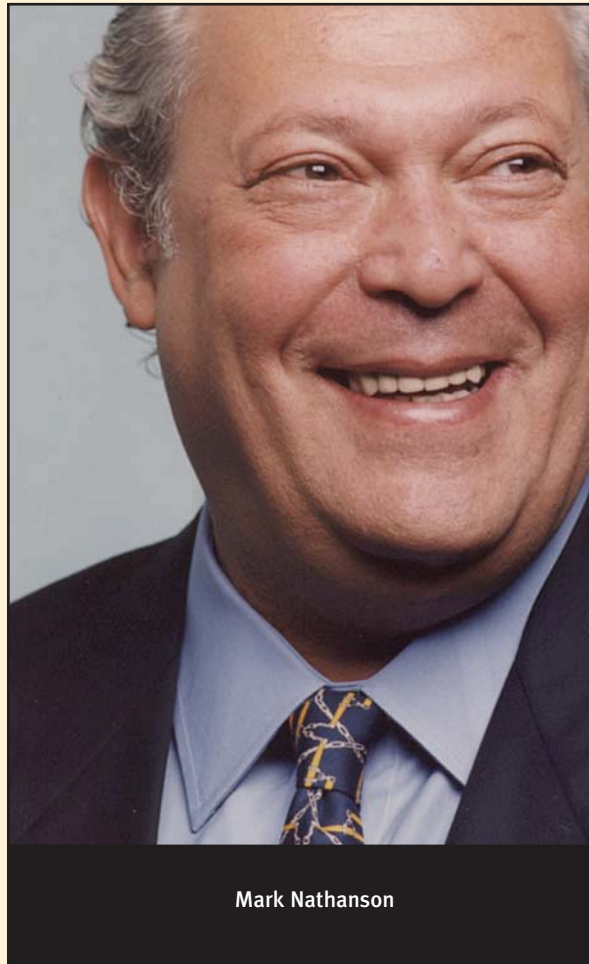
with several other research units at York including the York Centre on International and Security Studies (YCIS), with which it shares many common interests.

In its inaugural year, nine graduate students – six from Osgoode and three others from York in the fields of Psychology, Sociology and Environmental Studies – are working as Nathanson Centre Fellows on research projects ranging from aspects of terrorism to trans-boundary trade in endangered species to the security of indigenous peoples. "They have been the lifeblood of much of the ongoing work at the Nathanson Centre under its previous mandate and this will continue to be the case," Scott says.

The impetus for the change of name and mandate for what has been known for the past decade as the Jack and Mae Nathanson Centre for the Study of Organized Crime and Corruption followed on the heels of consultations with a broad

group of people including academics, government officials and legal practitioners. Approved this spring by York University's Senate, the new name and mandate also has the support of benefactor Mark Nathanson as well as the original Centre's Director, Osgoode Professor Margaret Beare, who will anchor the transnational crime pillar of the three themes, which will include an ongoing organized crime focus.

Declares Scott: "We believe that the renewed Nathanson Centre is a major brick in continuing to build Osgoode Hall Law School as a centre for developing transnational legal thinking."



Mark Nathanson

Poison Pill Inventor Martin Lipton on the Sixth Merger Wave



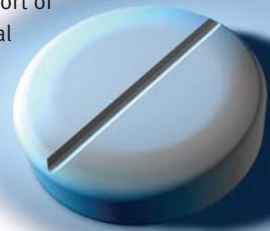
Photography by Horst Herget

Martin Lipton, the New York City lawyer who invented the ‘poison pill’ defence to hostile takeovers and whose firm of Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz has been rated “the most prestigious” in the United States, could have used the Inaugural Davies Fund Lecture at Osgoode last September 14 to update and review his arguments on the issues that surround hostile takeovers. Instead, he looked at what economists and historians have identified as the five merger waves in the U.S. since the 1890s – and a sixth wave that started four years ago.

Lipton, who advises major corporations on mergers and acquisitions and was involved in the largest all-cash merger of all time (the acquisition by Wachtell client AT&T Wireless of Cingular for \$40.7 billion) and the largest IPO in U.S. history (the \$10.6 billion offering by AT&T Wireless), said the sixth merger wave, which caught many people by surprise including him, has seen the pace of merger activity in the U.S. increase from a low of \$1.2 trillion in 2002 to what will likely be a total of \$3.4 trillion at the end of 2006.

“Among the principal factors are globalization, encouragement by the governments of some countries (for example, France, Italy and Russia) to create strong national or global champions, the rise in commodity prices, the availability of low-interest financing, hedge fund and other shareholder activism, and the tremendous growth of private equity funds with a concomitant increase in management-led buyouts,” he said.

The lecture was made possible by the generous support of Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP. It is the first of several joint initiatives intended to create excitement for business law within Osgoode’s student community and help the Law School better connect with the broader legal and business community in Toronto.



LLB Student Seema Shah Receives



Seema Shah '07
and Governor General Michaëlle Jean

Third-year Osgoode LLB student Seema Shah, 24, was one of six Canadians in 2006 to receive a Governor General’s Award in Commemoration of the Persons Case for her efforts in promoting women’s equality. Her extensive work on women’s issues has been carried out at Parkdale Community Legal Services, the Women’s Legal Education Action Fund (LEAF), and various other community organizations. At Rideau Hall in Ottawa on October 18, Governor General Michaëlle Jean presented Shah, the Youth Award recipient, with an engraved medal

representing the “Famous Five” Alberta women whose landmark victory in 1929 paved the way for women to serve in the Senate and in other aspects of public life. Here is a portion of Shah’s remarks from that event.

“I accept this award on behalf of all women with physical, mental and intellectual disabilities who struggle everyday to live a life with dignity, often in the face of poverty and various forms of abuse. For me, this award represents not only a recognition of past deeds but more so an acknowledge-

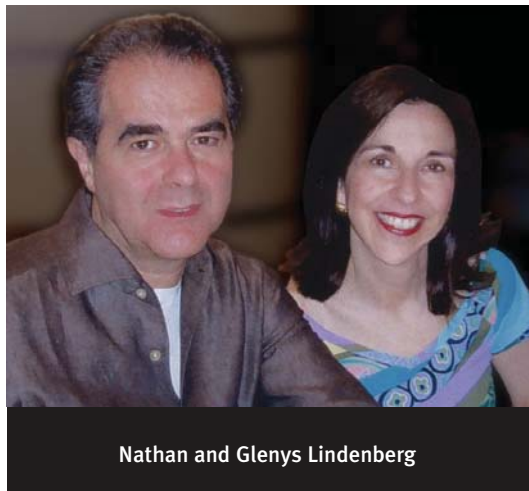
Photography courtesy of Rideau Hall

Three Bursaries Commemorate Class of 1976 30th Reunion

The Class of 1976 celebrated their 25th year class reunion in 2001 – the same year that marked the beginning of Osgoode's new class reunion giving program. The Class raised more than \$50,000 to renovate a seminar room in the Law School. The first to participate in the class reunion giving program, they set the bar for other classes to follow.

When the Class of 1976 met again to plan their 30th class reunion, they decided to make another gift. This was quite a surprise as they had given so generously just five years earlier. Under the charismatic leadership of Peter Israel, the Class raised \$21,800 to endow The Class of 1976 Bursary. The Ontario government, through the Ontario Trust for Student Support, will match every dollar donated to create a total endowment of \$43,600.

At their reunion in October 2006, they presented Dean Patrick Monahan with their results. What they did not know at the time, however, was that two other bursaries had also been established for this important occasion.



Nathan and Glenys Lindenberg

Nathan Lindenberg and Glenys Brown met in law school, married and went into practice together. It has been a very happy and successful partnership. They have contributed to each of the class reunion gifts but decided this time to also establish their own student award. They have donated \$36,000, which

will be matched by the Ontario Trust for Student Support. The Nathan and Glenys Lindenberg Bursary will be given annually to an Osgoode student/students who wish to take courses or other programs at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

At 34 years of age, Annette Friedman, who had worked as a part-time legal secretary for 17 years and was raising three children, decided to go to law school. She graduated from Osgoode in 1976. Sadly, she was diagnosed with cancer in 1985, and passed away a year later. Her three children, Daniel, Elyse and Robyn, remember their mother's tenacity, sense of humour, and her tirelessness. They endowed the Annette Friedman Bursary to honour her and her achievements.



Annette Friedman

Governor General's Youth Award

ment of future responsibilities. I am surrounded today by many of Canada's finest role models in whose footsteps I hope to embark my journey upon. I thank my family and relatives without whose support I would not be here today.

I was asked to speak today about what inspired me to do what I did. My struggle began at the age of six when I began what would become a 13 year battle with a chronic neurological condition that ended with brain surgery. Growing up, I saw young girls, particularly girls with physical and

intellectual disabilities, underachieve as they succumbed to the challenges posed by their gender, culture and abilities. I always felt that I had to do something, and that something could be done. And so I began taking little steps in order to affect change.

I realized through my work that while women as a group face challenges, women of colour and women with disabilities faced a three-pronged challenge created by their gender, culture and abilities. Women and girls with physical and intellectual disabilities have often been marginalized and pre-

vented from reaching their full potential, be it in school, the workplace or in community life. As a South Asian female who overcame a chronic neurological condition, it has been my privilege to advocate for women of colour with disabilities.

As I leave today, I take with me a renewed perspective on my work and a burning flame that shall guide my desire to meet the unfulfilled dreams and expectations of my predecessors. I look forward to giving my very best to our country, all in memory of the famous five. Thank you."

New Law Comm Finds a Home at



From left to right:
Dean Patrick Monahan, Murray Segal, the Honourable Frank Iacobucci,
Yves LeBouthillier, the Honourable James MacPherson, Neil Finkelstein

by Virginia Corner Photography by Cliff Spicer

Commission of Ontario Osgoode



"Change is in the air here in Ontario. The Law Reform Commission of Canada may be defunct, but the Ontario Law Commission is finally back after a decade's hibernation, and it's better than ever."

That's the upbeat message Attorney General Michael Bryant '92 delivered in his Opening of the Courts address at the University Avenue courthouse in Toronto on January 10, 2007 regarding the resurrection of the province's law reform commission.

Not since 1995 has Ontario had such a Commission that is expected to put forward progressive ideas, ask tough questions and engage in creative, innovative, critical thinking resulting in recommendations to improve the administration of Ontario's justice system and enhance access to justice.

"The new Commission has a new governance and funding structure, a firewall against future hostile governments," Bryant noted at the Opening of Courts ceremony. "All branches of the justice system are involved."

A collaborative effort of Ontario's law schools, the Law Foundation of Ontario, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the legal community, the mandate of the new Commission, which will be headed by a board of governors and will have a \$1.2 million annual budget, is to work with government, the legal profession, the judiciary, the faculties and students of all Ontario law schools, and the public to:

- Examine issues of significant interest and importance;
- Develop recommendations designed to improve the administration of Ontario's justice system;
- Enhance access to justice; and
- Make the justice system more accessible and equitable by using modern technologies to collect and distribute legal knowledge and research.

To Osgoode's obvious delight, the Commission will be physically housed at the Law School where faculty and students will provide valuable assistance in researching and recommending reforms to the legal system. Technology resources will also be used to create virtual project teams that can work across distance.

"The new Law Commission of Ontario will be an independent commission and its researchers will tackle projects involving issues that might not be easily or quickly resolved such as unrepresented litigants in the courts, combating excessive delays in the administration of justice, or drug and alcohol testing in the workplace," said Osgoode Dean Patrick Monahan who is one of six members of the Commission's Board of Governors.

Also on the Board of Governors are Yves LeBouthillier, a professor at the University of Ottawa and former head of the now defunct Law Commission of Canada; Neil Finkelstein, a partner at Blake, Cassels and Graydon LLP; Frank Iacobucci, Torys' counsel and retired justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Justice James MacPherson of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and former dean of Osgoode; and Murray Segal, deputy attorney general of Ontario.

Other issues the Commission will tackle will include "ways to improve access to justice by the public, the high cost of legal services, and how to use Internet technologies to make justice services more accessible to the public," Monahan said.

"Our goal is to ensure that Ontario's justice system is modern, relevant and responsive." ❁



An Amazing Career

1958	Graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School and called to the Ontario Bar.
1958-1975	Practised as a trial lawyer for 17 years with the firm of Benson McMurtry Percival and Brown.
1975-1985	Elected to the Ontario Legislature where he held the post of Attorney General until 1985 and the additional portfolio of Solicitor-General from 1978 to 1982.
1985-1988	Served as Canada's High Commissioner (Ambassador) to Britain.
1988-1991	Practised as a partner with the firm of Blaney, McMurtry, Stapells. Also served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Football League.
1991	Appointed Associate Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.
1994	Appointed Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Justice.
1996	Appointed Chief Justice of Ontario.

ADIEU, YOUR HONOUR

by Virginia Corner



As R. Roy McMurtry '58 approaches his 75th birthday on May 31, 2007 and mandatory retirement as Chief Justice of Ontario, he can look back, not only on his days as a student at Osgoode Hall Law School, but also on a stellar 50-year career that has taken him from trial lawyer to politician to diplomat to football czar to judge. All the while he has also been a devoted husband and family man, with two of his six children following him into law including eldest daughter, Janet, who was appointed a judge of the

Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench in 2005. And he has been active in community service. Among other things, McMurtry is the creator and Chair of the Ontario Justice Education Network, which is involved in a number of projects related to educating high school students about the administration of justice, and he is also Chair of the Advisory Committee of Pro Bono Law Ontario, which has initiated many programs involving pro bono legal services.

"I think I've been very, very fortunate in being given the opportunities and the friendships and, most of all, the family that I enjoy," says McMurtry who credits his father, Roy, a 1927 Osgoode graduate and successful trial lawyer whose career was cut short tragically by a stroke at the age of 53, with being one of his mentors, along with the legendary Arthur Maloney and Bert McKinnon '44, who became an Associate Chief Justice of Ontario.

McMurtry's colleague, Associate Chief Justice Dennis O'Connor '64, is one of many people who has high praise for McMurtry who served for a decade as Ontario's Attorney General and for 11 years as its Chief Justice. "Chief Justice McMurtry has provided great leadership to those involved in the administration of justice over the last 11 years," O'Connor says. "He has also been a wonderful ambassador for the justice system in reaching out to the many different communities in Ontario."

After 50 years in the court system, McMurtry does not view the administration of justice and the legal profession through rose-coloured glasses. He is deeply worried about access to justice in the civil justice system. The fact that legal aid, outside of family law, barely exists means that only the wealthy and the very poor have access to the civil justice system, he says. He is also concerned that the legal profession today is losing sight of its traditional role as that of a helping profession. "It's essentially a business with the bottom line being the most important influence," he says. "I think the profession has to make a determined effort to remind itself on a regular basis that we are a helping profession

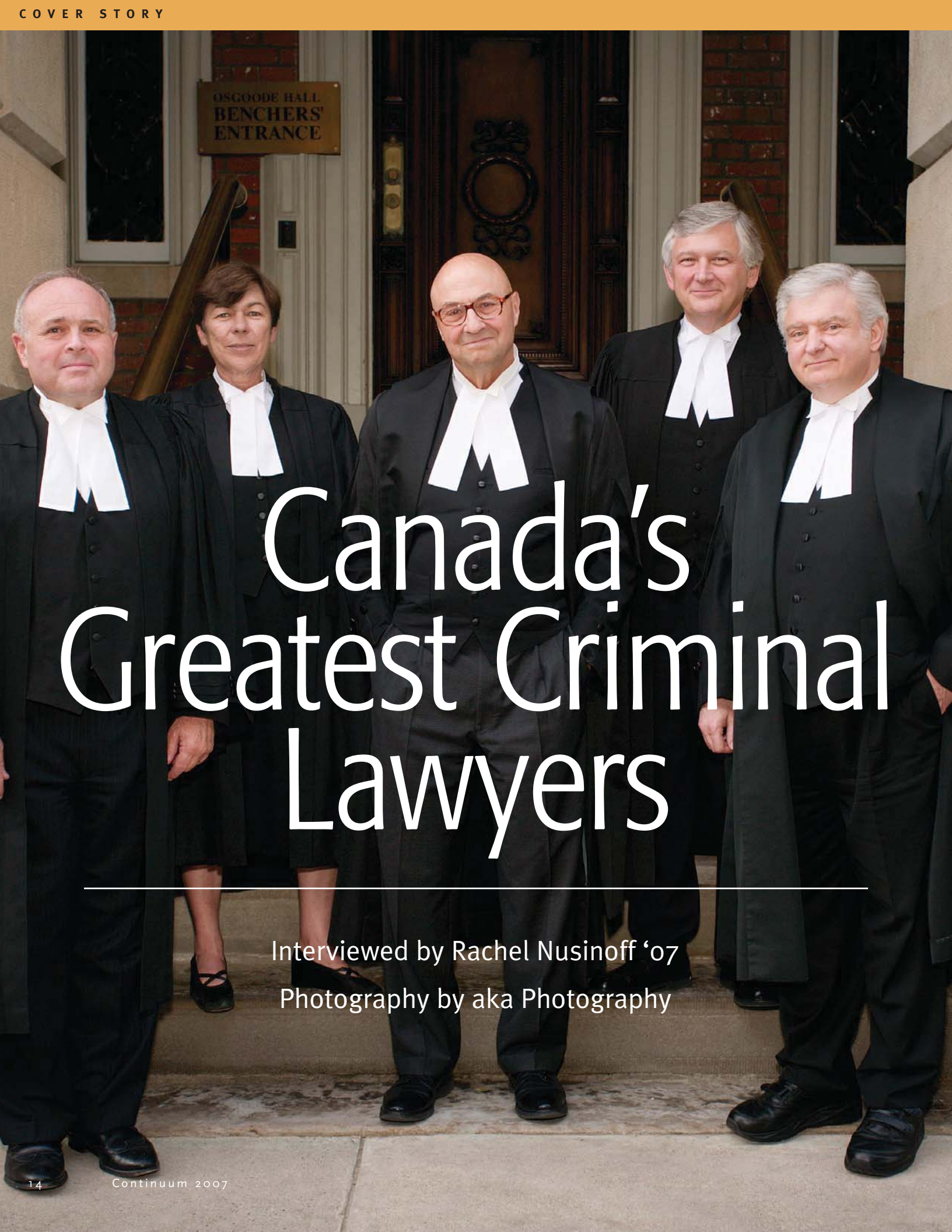
and that we have been given very special opportunities, and with those opportunities come obligations such as public service."

Law schools such as Osgoode, whose motto is Through Law to Justice, are working hard to instill this concept of public service, he says. When speaking of the Law School's new Honourable Ian Scott Public Interest Internship Program, McMurtry's face lights up. When Scott, who graduated from Osgoode in 1959, became Attorney General of Ontario in 1985, he and McMurtry had already been friends for more than 30 years. "We spent the summer of 1955 together in Quebec City living with two separate French families, working together on a construction job, with a view to learning French," recalls the Chief Justice. Forty-five years later, on May 30, 2005, the two men were together once again as Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty and Attorney General Michael Bryant '92 officially named the Ministry of the Attorney General building at 720 Bay Street in Toronto the McMurtry-Scott Building in their honour. (Scott, who suffered a stroke in 1994 that left him paralyzed but unbowed, passed away on October 10, 2006 at the age of 72.)

As attorney general from 1975 to 1985, McMurtry was responsible for the introduction and passage of more than 50 provincial statutes and he established a bilingual court system. He is particularly pleased that during his term the Ontario government brought in the first major family law reform in Canada, and that he was able to persuade the Law Society of Upper Canada to provide a funding mechanism for legal aid clinics. Where there was once only one clinic - Osgoode's Parkdale Community Legal Services - there were about 50 community legal aid clinics when he left the ministry.

During his illustrious career, which included a bid in 1985 for leadership of the Ontario PC Party, McMurtry has received five honorary degrees, including one from York University in 1991, as well as a huge number of other awards of distinction. His retirement from the Bench will no doubt be marked by many more glowing tributes, including the Osgoode Hall Law School Alumni Association Award of Excellence to be presented at the Dean's Alumni Reception on May 23, 2007 at the Design Exchange in Toronto. ☺

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Canada's Greatest Criminal Lawyers

Interviewed by Rachel Nusinoff '07
Photography by aka Photography

Imagine that you're on Jeopardy and Alex Trebek says, "Austin Cooper, Marlys Edwardh, John Rosen, Brian Greenspan, and Eddie Greenspan." If you answered "Who are Canada's greatest criminal defence lawyers?" then you'd be right!

When I was offered the chance to interview these respected jurists, I knew it would be the opportunity of a lifetime. How often can someone sit down with Austin Cooper and talk about his experiences as an Osgoode student? Would there be another time when I could ask Eddie Greenspan which of his cases was most important to him? Never, I thought. So, I set out to find as much information as I could from these Osgoode grads.

Before I interviewed the group, had you asked me what first came to mind when hearing these names, I would have replied, "their interesting cases, their controversial clients, the legal theories and arguments they advanced." But, having spent some time with each of these incredible lawyers, I now know that there is so much more. There is the art lover and cottager; the professional who decided at the age of 12 that she would be a lawyer; the civil litigator who fell into criminal law; and the two brothers who pursued criminal law to honour their late father.



AUSTIN COOPER '53

When did you decide to become a criminal lawyer?

I didn't know I wanted to be a lawyer until I went to Osgoode Hall Law School. I only went there because a friend of mine went. I flipped a coin to decide if I should go with him – tails I go to law school and heads I go into business.

Over the years, you have worked on a number of important cases. Which case have you been most proud of?

You're proud of every win, but in terms of recognition of innocence, there was Susan Nelles, the nurse at the Hospital for Sick Children charged with murdering four babies in 1981. She was absolutely innocent. After the preliminary hearing, the judge filed that there was no evidence whatsoever against her and the evidence pointed in another direction, towards a different person. That was confirmed by an inquiry looking into Sick Kids Hospital that Susan Nelles was completely innocent.

What is your favorite thing to do on your day off?

I enjoy hanging out in my cabin up in the forest in Haliburton. It's a pretty primitive place with no electricity; it's on the water. I like that. It used to be sailing; I sailed for about 50 years.

Who in your opinion is, or was, Canada's greatest criminal lawyer?

I think that G. Arthur Martin '38 was probably Canada's greatest criminal lawyer. He was a superb lawyer, a superb advocate, superbly prepared, brilliant, good teacher, articulate, and honourable.

When do you think that you'll retire?

I have no plans now. I guess when they carry me out of here. I'll continue to work because I love my work.



MARLYS EDWARDH '74

When did you decide to become a criminal lawyer?

I was 12 when I decided to become a lawyer. My impression of what lawyers did turned out to have little relationship to reality, but I was driven by some sense of social justice, human rights and equality concerns. I decided to become a criminal lawyer when I more fully appreciated that the contest between the individual and the state that most concerned me found its expression in the administration of criminal justice. This decision was ultimately made in my first year of law.

How did Osgoode prepare you for a career in criminal law?

When I attended law school in the early 70's I had the privilege of meeting and studying with persons who were devoted to criminal law and had a passion for its principles and the persons caught in conflict with the state. My legal education was in all respects the best preparation I could have had.

What's the toughest part of your job?

Never having enough time to get it all done.

Which of your cases was most important to you?

I can't really choose which cases were most important to me – criminal law has given me the privilege of walking into many people's lives. Each case is unique and has its separate challenges and issues.

What is your favourite thing to do on your day off?

Keep working.

When do you plan to retire?

Tomorrow or never.



BRIAN GREENSPAN '71

When did you decide that you wanted to practise criminal law?

This is a little bit of a contentious issue between Eddie and me. Because Eddie is three years older he has the edge on saying who decided first, but I say I decided first. I wrote an essay in Grade 8 entitled, "When I Become a Criminal Lawyer." So, I was 12 or 13 years old and I already knew. Both of us knew, and my sister knew too, that we would be law-oriented because of the history and memory of my father.

When you decided to go into law, why did you decide to go into defence as opposed to prosecution? What drew you to defence?

There is I think, a very, very fundamental view that the state has great power, and the accused is a person who requires some balance to the power of the state, the power of the police, and the power of the money that can be mounted to advance the state's position against the accused. And the accused in that underdog position needs an effective voice and I think you come naturally to it.

If you could give any advice to students who are considering going into criminal law, what would that advice be?

Make sure that you have a passion for it because it's very, very hard work, even more so than most litigation. It's very, very demanding in terms of time and energy, and you have a conflict between family and work. All of those things because of the time invested in it. More than any other litigation, you're in court all the time and because you're in court all the time, you need time to prepare. So, the time you have to prepare is at night and on the weekends. So, where is your other life? It's hard to find it sometimes, it's hard to balance it. I think you have to say to yourself, you really do have to have a calling, a passion, a commitment to the work that you do.

When do you plan to retire?

I don't think I'll retire. I think I'll keep going as long as I'm healthy.



EDDIE GREENSPAN '68

When did you decide to become a criminal lawyer?

It's a very long story...my father had gone to Osgoode Hall Law School, but he dropped out during the war to go back to Niagara Falls to help his father run a small family scrap business. And I was born in 1944, so then he had a family, and he never went back to finish law school. I was in his library the night that he died, and I had just turned 13 one month earlier, and I picked a book out of the library, a book on Clarence Darrow who was a great criminal lawyer. I started reading it and by the next day, I knew what I was going to do. I was ultimately living out his dream that was unfulfilled.

What do you find is the toughest part of your job?

The toughest part of my job? [long pause] I'm spending a lot of time thinking about your question because I don't want to be glib about it and I want to be accurate about it but I happen to love what I do a lot. I devote anywhere up to 18 hours a day, six days a week to it and it's not only my job, it's my hobby, it's my vocation, it consumes me and so although there are difficulties within the job, and you have to be tough to be in this part of the law, I find I'm hard pressed to say I find this part the toughest, or that part the toughest.

If you weren't a criminal lawyer, what do you think you'd be doing?

I can't imagine not being a criminal lawyer. I truly can't imagine it.

What is your favourite thing to do on your day off?

What's a day off?

When do you plan to retire?

Never. You can note that I didn't even take a second to think about this answer.



JOHN ROSEN '68

When did you know that you wanted to practise criminal law?

I was in court watching Clyde Bino, a senior member of the Criminal Bar and a very good cross-examiner. I was sitting there thinking – would I rather be in court watching this guy or would I rather be back at the office answering all the headache phone calls on the civil files or addressing a civil file. So I decided that I would, at that point, specialize. I went back to the office and I took all my civil files into my neighbour's office who was doing some civil litigation ... and then I concentrated on doing criminal.

Do you have any advice for law students who are considering going into a career in criminal law?

A law student who wants to become a criminal lawyer has to ask himself or herself: why? And is it worth the sacrifice? I think that law students have no idea of the sacrifices that are involved in being a litigator generally, and as a criminal litigator in particular. If you choose criminal law you are automatically choosing a less lucrative area of the law in which to practise. The people who you deal with, for the most part, are the poor, the dispossessed and the underprivileged. The process in which you work is designed for the protection of all citizens but there is a constant tension between the majority, who are law abiding and who don't want to pay for this system and don't understand why we are spending so much time and money on people they consider to be criminals, and the efforts of the Defence Bar who try to educate the rest of the public that what we do for the worst possible offender in the worst possible circumstances is designed to foster a continuous system that will protect any one of the majority if they ever find themselves accused of an offence.

When do you plan to retire?

When I get called to go to a higher court.



Rachel Nusinoff is a third-year student who works part-time in Osgoode's Advancement Office. She will graduate in 2007 and has accepted an articling position at Shibley Righton.

The Criminal Law Inte

by Christine Ward

Photography by aka Photography

Stephen Morrison is a tad sheepish about his role in the surprisingly humble beginnings of Osgoode's Intensive Program in Criminal Law.

"In 1975, a group of classmates and I were just sitting around the common room thinking it would be great if there was a clinical program in criminal law similar to the Parkdale program for poverty law. That's about as earth-shattering as it got," laughs the 1976 grad.

Earth-shattering or not, Morrison and second-year students Alan Risen '76 and Al Bickerton '76 figured they were onto something. They took their idea to criminal law professor Alan Grant who spent the next year seeking the formal approval of the Law School faculty and the Ontario Judicial Council. With Morrison as his research assistant, Grant developed Canada's first program in criminal law featuring a strong academic component and an equally powerful practical aspect involving prosecutors, defenders and judges.

Then, as the story goes, Grant took the idea and ran with it. For 22 years.

Launched in the spring of 1976 with 21 students, Osgoode's Intensive Program in Criminal Law (IPCL) is still going strong. Now under the directorship of adjunct faculty member and former Bernardo appeal lawyer Paul Burstein '90 (who took the helm in 1999 from Osgoode professor Alan Young, Grant's successor since 1998), the program recently completed a record-setting 30 years of continuous operation.

On November 2, more than 130 of the IPCL's 500 alumni, along with current and former faculty and placement supervisors, gathered to celebrate the milestone and to honour founding director Grant at a reception at Toronto's National Club.

"When I presented the case for judicial involvement before the Ontario Judicial Council, I was informed that there were two items on the agenda that night: my proposal and a pitch from the CBC for a 'Cameras in the Courtroom' project," a smiling Grant told the packed reception hall.

"After much ado that night and at subsequent meetings at Osgoode Hall, Mr. Justice Estey summed up the Council's conclusion with, 'Well Professor, it appears that we have agreed to get into education, but we are staying out of show business.'"

For IPCL students of the next two decades, Alan Grant was criminal law at Osgoode.

"I remember this imposing figure," says Nunavut criminal lawyer Euan MacKay '94. "He was a ball of energy, a dynamo, always committed to his students. Through the criminal law program, he opened up the practical side of the law to me."

MacKay credits Grant for the career-affirming 10 weeks he spent with judiciary in the Ontario Court of Justice. "It was something that very few people ever get the chance to do," he says of the program's work placement that continues today. Matching students with judges, Crown attorneys or defence counselors is arguably one of Grant's greatest legacies and that which distinguishes Osgoode's criminal program from every other law school program in the country.

"It was an absolutely fantastic experience," adds MacKay.

Newly appointed judge, Carol Brewer '82 agrees. She remembers the IPCL placement that first took her into the office of Crown prosecutor Murray Segal as "the best experience I had in law school. It was a unique opportunity to understand all sides of the law and to develop remarkable insight into how to be a better advocate."

"Ultimately," she says, "it was what confirmed my career choice."

IPCL alumni of the past 30 years demonstrated their resounding support of the program and its founder this November with more than \$88,000 in gifts to endow The Alan Grant Bursary. When combined with matching funds from the provincial government's Ontario Trust for Student Support

The Alan Grant Bursary

Professor Alan Grant founded the Intensive Program in Criminal Law in 1976. This bursary was established in his honour by alumni and friends on the occasion of the program's 30th anniversary reunion. It will be given annually to students in the LLB program at Osgoode Hall Law School who are Canadian citizens/permanent residents/protected persons, Ontario residents and who demonstrate financial need.

You can use Osgoode's secure on-line giving form to contribute to the Alan Grant Bursary.
www.give.osgoodealumni.ca

nsive at 30

program, there will be a \$176,000 endowment to help Osgoode students overcome financial barriers to success.

“Providing opportunities for students was always a priority for Alan,” says Morrison, one of the reunion organizers and, with Alan’s wife Anna Fraser ‘80, the bright mind behind the named bursary. “I think he agrees we must do more to make law school and experiences like the criminal intensive program more accessible to qualified students.”

With as many as 70 applicants to the IPCL’s 20 coveted spots each year, director Paul Burstein knows firsthand how tough it can be to offer Osgoode’s unique clinical education programming to every deserving student. All of the intensive programs are very popular and reach capacity quickly. Law offices keep close tabs on intensive program graduates as potential employees.

“When I was in charge of hiring at the Crown law office, I’d be very interested in any articling or summer student applicant with a background in Osgoode’s criminal intensive program,” says Brewer.

It’s exactly the kind of outcome Grant had hoped for back in 1976.

“I wanted to present students with a challenging, enjoyable and educationally positive experience,” he says. “I hope that they saw the connection between good preparation and competent performance; they observed excellent professional work being done at close quarters and wanted to emulate that best practice; and if they saw lawyers being less than ethical or professional, they would avoid that behaviour in their own practice.”

It’s a rather admittedly ambitious legacy from a program that took root around a common room table agrees Burstein, but when it comes to assessing the program’s success and potential for the next 30 years, he doesn’t hesitate. “From my experience, no one else even comes close to the kind of opportunities we’re offering,” he says.

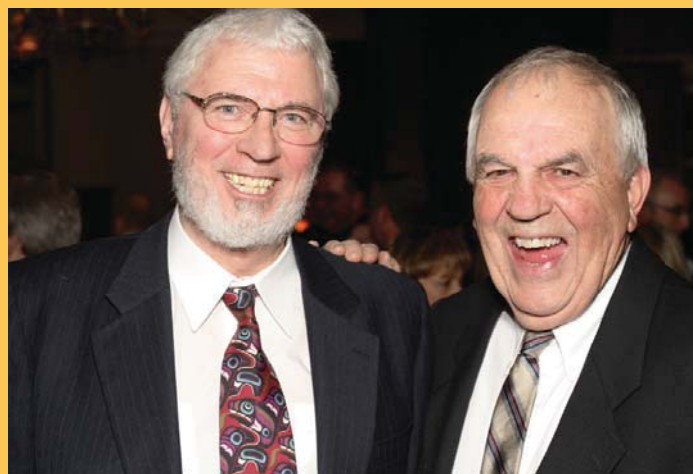
“In the field of criminal intensive law education, Osgoode is top shelf.” ☼

There is no doubt that the Intensive Criminal Law Program was the highlight of my law school experience. I entered Osgoode as a mature student and had been a court reporter and a provincial court clerk before becoming a law student. I knew from the beginning that criminal law was my passion and I was very anxious to get into the program. I couldn’t believe my luck when it actually happened.

— BONNIE TULLOCH ‘95

Professor Grant had a huge impact on my life and career. He gave me confidence when I was shy and retiring – afraid to speak. He taught me the virtue of disagreement without rancour – the mark of a true advocate in my books.

— MICHAEL ANNE MACDONALD ‘76



Alan Grant and Professor Emeritus R.J. Gray



The Honourable David Humphrey ‘50



Alan Grant, Noel Daley ‘81 and Stephen Morrison ‘76



2007
Raoul Wallenberg
International Human Rights Symposium

Protecting Human Rights



The Honourable Albie Sachs,
Constitutional Court of South Africa



Professor Abdullahi Ahmed
An-Na'im, Emory University



The Honourable
Dennis O'Connor, Associate
Chief Justice of Ontario



Professor Emeritus Yoram
Dinstein, Tel Aviv University



Professor Mary Ellen
O'Connell, University of
Notre Dame



The Honourable Irwin Cotler,
Member of Parliament and
former Attorney General
of Canada



His Excellency
Mahmoud El-Saeed,
Ambassador of the Arab
Republic of Egypt to Canada



A Conversation with ICC President Philippe Kirsch

By Christine Ward

In 2003, Canadian lawyer and judge Philippe Kirsch became President of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The creation in 1998 of a permanent international criminal court to promote the rule of law and ensure that the gravest international crimes would not go unpunished was a process that took more than 60 years. Initial efforts to establish a permanent international criminal court began in the wake of the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals, but were largely frustrated by the Cold War. In the early 1990s, in response to more crimes on a massive scale in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the United Nations Security Council established ad hoc tribunals for each of those countries. These tribunals showed that international criminal justice could work, but a permanent, truly international court was still necessary to respond to the most serious international crimes. In the summer of 1998, the UN General Assembly convened the Rome conference to fill this essential need by establishing the ICC.

A graduate of the Université de Montréal, member of the Bar of the Province of Québec, and former Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations, Kirsch spoke at Osgoode's Raoul Wallenberg International Human Rights Symposium last month on the role of the ICC in an emerging system of international justice.

Continuum interviewed Kirsch in The Hague, Netherlands about international justice and the role Canada's law schools might play in its future:

International justice is really just emerging as both a system and a subject of study and research in the world's law schools, Osgoode included. From your unique perspective as President of the ICC, why do you consider it especially important today to include such discourse in legal education?

Now that we finally have a permanent international criminal court, we must ensure that it has the support it needs in order to succeed. The ICC is a pillar of the emerging system of international justice, but many other actors are involved, including States, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other civil society representatives. Academic institutions also play an extremely important role. It is my experience, for example, that ignorance is one of the biggest obstacles to the success of the ICC. Often, opposition to the Court is based on misconceptions of its role, mandate and activities that can be easily avoided. I believe that the more people understand the Court and how it operates, the more it will be accepted. Students of international law can play an important role in encouraging interest in, and building awareness of, the Court's work as well as its role in the broader emerging system of international justice.

You have a long-held interest in international criminal law, particularly terrorism. What role, if any, did your graduate legal education and then your tenure in Canada's external affairs office play in your career direction and success?

In many respects, both as a lawyer and diplomat, my career proceeded in that direction. I joined the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1972 after receiving my LLM at Université de Montréal. At that time, I was already interested in international law generally. Within the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (as the Ministry was renamed in 1993), a large part of my career was spent dealing with multilateral and legal issues. I had a number of positions in these areas, including Legal Adviser to the Department, two postings to the United Nations and I chaired a number of multilateral meetings dealing with international humanitarian law. With respect to terrorism, I chaired the UN Ad Hoc Committee for the Suppression of Acts of Terrorism and other conferences addressing terrorism-related issues.

My experience with the ICC actually began quite late – in 1998. At that time I became chairman of the Committee of the Whole of Rome Conference dealing with the Rome Statute and then the Preparatory Commission dealing with the Court's Rules of Procedure and Evidence and Elements of Crimes. Overall, I found the process of harmonizing different views towards commonly agreed international legal instruments very interesting, especially in such important areas.

Please describe Canada's role in both the establishment of the Rome Statute and the success of the ICC to date.

Canada has been a major supporter of the ICC, both in terms of its establishment and its initial years of operation. In the early days, Canada was quite active in generating support for an independent and effective international criminal court through public statements and extensive lobbying. In Rome, the Canadian delegation played a brokering role in negotiations concerning the Court's jurisdiction, definitions of crimes and the Court's procedures. Following the Court's establishment, Canada provided much practical support. Canada and Canadian NGOs have participated, for example, in workshops on ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute around the world. In fact, Canada became the first

country to adopt comprehensive legislation implementing the Rome Statute in June 2000. Another practical contribution that comes to mind was initiated a number of years ago when Canada launched something called the ICC and Accountability Campaign that supports projects aimed at encouraging ratification and implementation and increasing understanding of the Court's work. Canada has also provided important funding for the Court's work, including support for the Office of the Prosecutor's investigations in Darfur, and the Court's internship and visiting professional program.

In your November 2005 address to the United Nations General Assembly, you spoke passionately of our opportunity to bring perpetrators of some of the world's worst atrocities to justice, to deter future perpetrators and to build a culture of accountability. After so many years without an international criminal statute or court, why is it so important that we succeed now?

As I mentioned earlier, the Court was created in response to an historical need recognized as early as the end of World War II. The failure or inability of national courts to act in situations of widespread or systematic violence served to protect perpetrators of atrocities with impunity. It is in such situations, where national systems fail, that an international court may serve to further three key objectives: first, to punish individuals responsible for the most serious international crimes; second, to bring justice to victims; and third, over time, to contribute to the deterrence of potential perpetrators and the building of a culture of accountability.

The ICC now stands as a permanent institution capable of punishing perpetrators of the worst offences known to humankind. This means that potential perpetrators are on notice that they may find themselves before the Court. The ICC is becoming a regular feature of debates on issues such as children in armed conflict, transitional justice, and the rule of law. In this way, through its mere existence, the ICC is already having an important effect. We have come too far and the consequences are too great to let the Court fail. ☺



STRATEGY

Robust Support for First-Year Curriculum Reforms



Professor Lisa Philipps
LLM '92

Chair, Curriculum Reform
Working Group

Passionate debates about the Law School curriculum have long been a favourite Osgoode pastime. In crafting the 2006-2010 Strategic Plan a strong consensus emerged that our curriculum was due for renovations, especially in the first year. Dean Patrick Monahan struck a Curriculum Reform Working Group, which embarked on an intensive process of research and reflection about changes in legal education and practice internationally. The result of this process is a package of significant curricular reforms to be implemented in September 2007.

In the early stages we identified five main objectives, which then became the litmus test for all new ideas about the first-year program:

- Encouraging critical and reflective approaches to the study of law;
- Incorporating legal ethics and professional responsibility;
- Introducing the transnational and globalized character of law;
- Improving skills development, especially research, analytical and oral and written communications skills; and
- Improving pedagogy through more active learning methods, more feedback to students, and more varied forms of assessment.

Ethical Lawyering in a Global Community

A central feature of this reform is a new course on Ethical Lawyering in a Global Community, to be delivered in two segments. In their first week of law school, students will discuss what it means to be a legal professional, the multiplicity of roles that lawyers play, different visions of the profession's duty to the public interest, and ideas about the rule of law and access to justice. A second intensive segment in the first two weeks of January will examine the ethical challenges for lawyers posed by the

increasingly transnational and multicultural character of Canadian society and law. These themes will be concretized through international case studies that draw on subject areas the students have studied in the fall term (such as Torts or Contracts). The course is designed to maximize student-faculty contact, small group work and active learning methods.

Legal Process

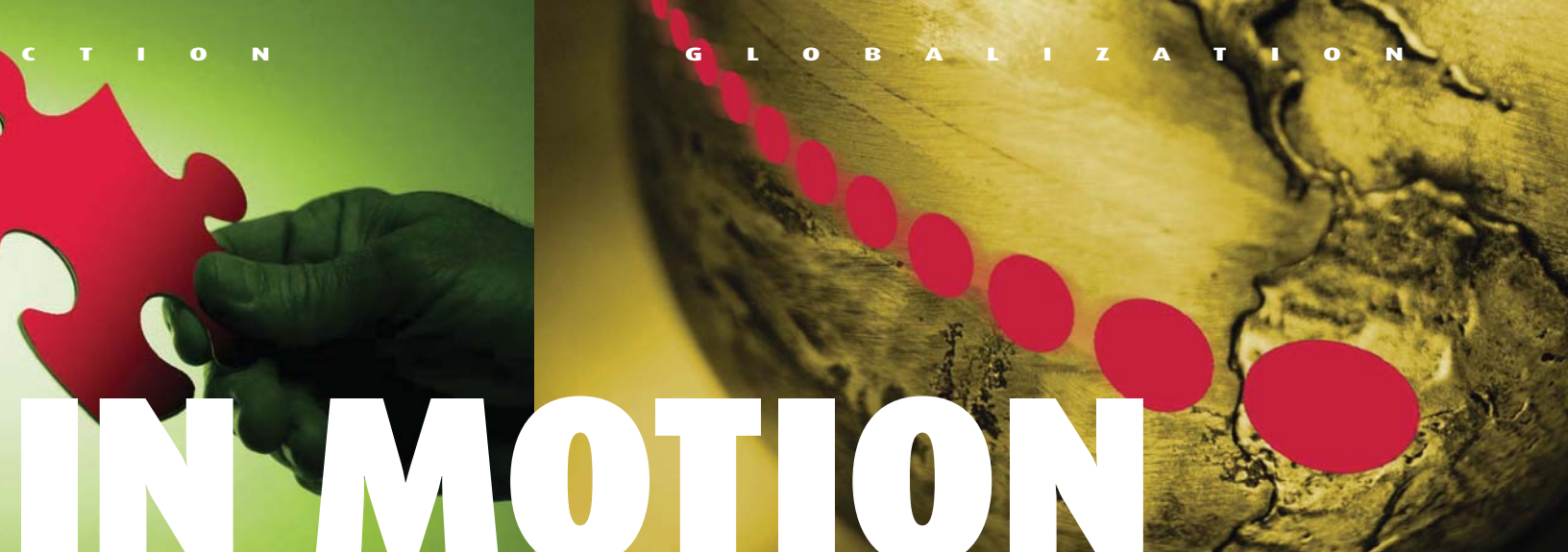
A second new course called Legal Process will merge topics currently taught in Legal Research & Writing and in Civil Procedure, ensuring that practical skills can be learned in tandem with substantive legal knowledge. The Legal Process course will give more attention to alternative forms of dispute resolution and to professional responsibility issues arising in both adversarial and non-adversarial contexts. It will employ innovative teaching methods such as online tutorials, a team-based research competition, and problem-based learning.

Osgoode Public Interest Requirement

The ethics and professional responsibility components of first year will lay the groundwork for a further curricular initiative: the Osgoode Public Interest Requirement (OPIR), developed by the Clinical Education Committee. The OPIR will require as a condition of graduation that all students complete a total of 40 hours of practical, law-related public interest work in a placement that engages them in real-life cases, law reform activities, or public legal education. Approved by Faculty Council in October, the OPIR plan calls for appointment of a Director who will coordinate student placements to meet the ambitious goals of the program.

Perspective Option

The Perspective Option has been retained in first year but with a tighter focus on critical thinking and writing skills. This popular program allows students to choose one course in the winter term on a wide range of topics from Tax as an Instrument of Social and Economic Control, to Law, Gender and Equality, to Law and Policing. All sections will now be taught in small groups and every student will receive instruction and feedback on how to write a legal essay. An optional Legal Theory Seminar is also being created in the fall term, for those students who want to explore interdisciplinary perspectives on law alongside their substantive law courses.



Some Single Full-Year Courses

Finally, we are moving to deliver some of our first-year courses over a full year rather than a single semester. In addition to the Legal Process course, Public Law and Constitutional Law will be merged to create a single full-year course. This change will reduce some of the time pressures on students in the fall term, and it goes along with a new requirement for professors to provide feedback to students on their work before they write a final exam or other evaluation.

This major reform to the first-year curriculum was achieved through wide and energetic debate in keeping with our strong tradition of democratic self-governance at Osgoode. The plan enjoys robust support among faculty and students, and the work of implementing the reforms for September 2007 is being taken up with great excitement.

Pursuing Best Practices in Legal Education



Professor Colleen Hanycz
LLM '99, PhD '03

There is an old proverb warning that you cannot leap a 20-foot chasm in two 10-foot jumps. The past two years, like no other period in Osgoode's recent history, have proven the truth of this adage. Beginning with our strategic planning process that culminated in *The Plan for the Law School: 2006-2010*, we have embarked upon an accelerated growth pattern that shows no sign of slowing down at present with continued curriculum reforms and faculty renewal.

One of the most exciting priorities to emerge from our strategic planning process was our commitment to "develop, promote and enhance best practices in legal education". To this end, the newly formed

Standing Committee on Teaching and Learning (SCTL) has undertaken responsibility for reviewing policies, procedures and programs connected to our teaching mission at Osgoode and for planning the annual Osgoode Course Design Institute (OCDI) with a view towards achieving this central aspiration of our strategic plan.

Not surprisingly, the concept of 'best practices' in the context of legal education is one that is constantly evolving. While no picture of legal education is complete without a backwards glance to the infamous Professor Kingsfield of Paper Chase fame, current scholarship about teaching law encourages the active engagement of students in far more varied and creative ways. In our inaugural OCDI held last May, over two-thirds of our full-time faculty and a number of adjunct colleagues met for two solid days of expert presentations and facilitated workshops devoted entirely to creating a learner-centered environment and enhancing our students' classroom experiences. With the assistance of a number of expert external facilitators from across Canada, we reflected upon such themes as evaluating students effectively, engaging both small and large classes, listening as a communication strategy and effectively evaluating our courses. By all accounts, the inaugural OCDI, led by Professor Poonam Puri and the SCTL, was a resounding success.

One of the key messages to emerge from the OCDI was the importance of designing detailed, accurate and measurable learning objectives for each course that we teach at Osgoode. Among other things, stated learning objectives are invaluable in communicating the course priorities to our students and in assisting the students at the end of the day in evaluating their experiences in the course. This is so central to developing best practices at Osgoode that the faculty has agreed to adopt a requirement whereby each course syllabus at Osgoode will include, as of next fall, an explicit statement of learning objectives.

To assist in that endeavour, the SCTL has decided to dedicate our second OCDI (to be held in May) to an intense workshop on designing effective learning objectives. We are already busy lining up experts to assist us in this venture and we anticipate another highly successful and enjoyable institute next summer. Clearly, teaching excellence is something that is reflected in many varied ways; to institutionally support such excellence through these initiatives strengthens Osgoode as a leader in legal education. ☼

Faculty Notes



Photography by aka Photography

(left to right) **James Stribopoulos** , **Pina D'Agostino**, **Dayna Scott**, **Ruth Buchanan**, **Trevor Farrow**

Five New Professors

Five new professors – **Ruth Buchanan**, **Pina D'Agostino '99**, **Trevor Farrow**, **Dayna Scott '01** and **James Stribopoulos '94** – have joined the full-time Osgoode faculty.

Ruth Buchanan is one of the leading Canadian scholars in globalization and the law, and comes to Osgoode from the University of British Columbia where she was for nine years. She holds an SJD and LLM from the University of Wisconsin and received her LLB from the University of Victoria.

Pina D'Agostino is a graduate of Osgoode and received her LLM and DPhil from Oxford where she studied under Professor David Vaver. Her area of expertise is Intellectual Property, with a unique focus on privacy, technology and e-commerce.

Trevor Farrow comes to Osgoode from the University of Alberta Faculty of Law. He has a degree from Princeton, an LLB from Dalhousie, an LLM from Harvard, and is currently working on his PhD in Political Science. He will contribute to the Civil Procedure program, and teach Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility.

Dayna Scott received her combined LLB/MES and PhD from Osgoode. She will play an integral role in the proposed research cluster in the Graduate Program involving law and regulation. Cross-appointed with the Faculty of Environmental Studies at York, Scott's teaching will include Administrative Law.

James Stribopoulos is also a graduate of Osgoode, and holds an LLM from Columbia where he is completing a doctorate. He was an Assistant Professor at the University of Alberta Faculty of Law from 2002 to 2005 and later practised as a criminal lawyer in Toronto. He is teaching Evidence and Criminal Procedure.



Photography by aka Photography

Virtual Scholars in Residence

The Law Commission of Canada appointed Osgoode Professors **Mary Condon** and **Janet Mosher**, along with Professor Lesley Jacobs in York University's Division of Social Science, Virtual Scholars in Residence for 2006-07. Although the federal Conservatives abruptly cut funding to the Law Commission in the fall, the virtual scholar program remains intact for this year and is now being administered by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).

The term "Virtual Scholar in Residence" means that the research fellowship recipients do full-time research for a year in a way that does not require them to relocate to Ottawa. Condon's research work deals with "Risk and Citizen Engagement" and draws on her considerable knowledge and expertise in the complex area of securities. Mosher, who is one of the most knowledgeable academics in Canada regarding access to justice issues, is working on a research project entitled, "Access To Justice: A New Policy Framework."

Special Honours at Spring Convocation

Associate Dean **Allan Hutchinson** (*right*) was awarded the title of Distinguished Research Professor by York University at the 2006 Osgoode spring convocation. There is a maximum of 20 Distinguished Research Professors at any one time at the entire University, and Hutchinson is the only active Osgoode faculty member with this designation. At the same convocation, Professor Emeritus and former Dean **Peter Hogg** (*far right*) received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree. He received a similar honour from New Zealand's Victoria University of Wellington at its graduation ceremonies last May.



Osgoode Professors to Conduct Reviews

Professor **John McCamus** (*top*) has been appointed by the Ontario Government to conduct a review of Legal Aid Ontario, and Professor Emeritus **Harry Arthurs** has been asked to chair an expert commission that will conduct the first review in 20 years of the province's Pension Benefits Act.



Both professors are members of the Royal Society of Canada, a national academy that is dedicated to the promotion of exceptional learning, research and accomplishments in the arts, humanities and sciences. In 2006, McCamus became the eighth Osgoode faculty member to be elected to the Society. Other RSC Fellows besides McCamus and Arthurs are Professors Emeriti Jean-Gabriel Castel and Peter Hogg; Associate Dean Allan Hutchinson; and Professors Liora Salter, Brian Slattery and Sharon Williams LLM '74 PhD '76.

Killam Research Fellowship



Professor **C. Kent McNeil** was awarded a Canada Council for the Arts Killam Research Fellowship, which will enable him to pursue full-time research and writing for two years. McNeil and Osgoode PhD student Janna Promislow LLM '04 were also selected as members of a team of 39 researchers from 21 Canadian universities – said to be Canada's largest Aboriginal law research group – who will participate in a five-year Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) project to develop models for Aboriginal governance.



Walter L. Gordon Fellowship

Professor **Douglas Hay** was awarded the Walter L. Gordon Fellowship for 2006-07 by York University, which will relieve him of his teaching responsibilities for one year so that he can pursue his research project dealing with crime, war and justice in Industrial England between 1740 and 1820.



New Associate Dean

Professor **Robert Wai** was appointed Osgoode's new Associate Dean on January 1, 2006. He succeeds Professor Janet Walker '93 who has been appointed Global Crystal Eastman Research Fellow within the Hauser Global Law School Program and Institute for Judicial Administration at New York University School of Law for the spring semester.

Visiting Professors

Several prominent legal scholars are visiting the Law School this year:

Arturo S. Bronstein, Secretary General of the International Society for Labour and Social Security Law.

Ross Buckley, Professor in the Fischer Centre for Global Trade and Finance at Bond University in Australia, is the James L. Lewtas Professor of Law for 2006-07 and delivered the James L. Lewtas Lecture on October 3.

Emanuel Gross, Professor of Law at Haifa University in Israel.

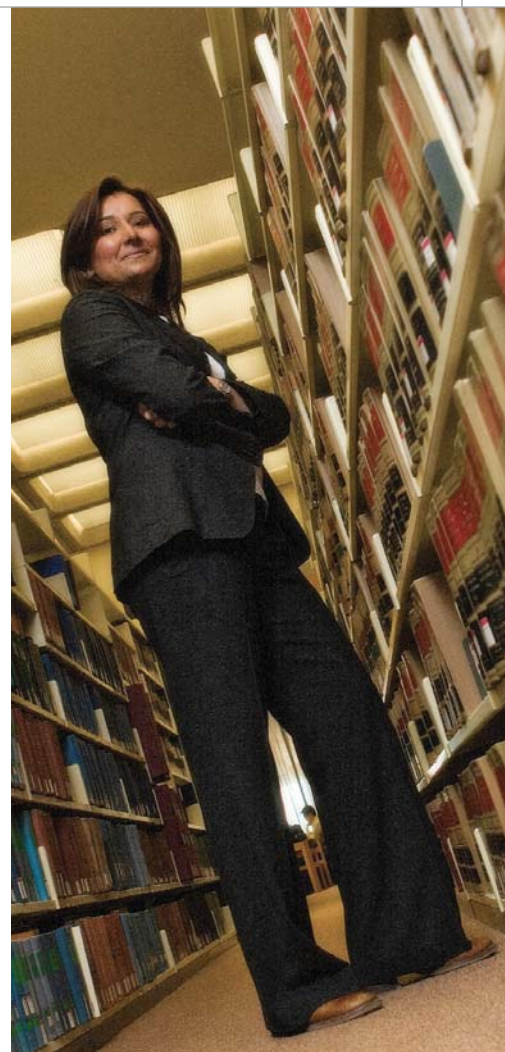
Nicola Lacey, Professor of Criminal Law and Legal Theory at the London School of Economics, will deliver the inaugural Barbara Betcherman Distinguished Visitor public lecture on March 12.

Matthew Palmer, former Dean of Victoria University of Wellington in New Zealand, is the Laskin Professor of Public Law for 2006-07 and delivered the Laskin Lecture on January 23.

Oren Perez, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel, and CLPE Fellow.

Hilary Sommerlad, Professor of the Law and Society, and Director, Centre for Research into Diversity in the Professions, Leeds Metropolitan University, UK.

Edward J. Waitzer of Stikeman Elliott LLP, former Chair of the Ontario Securities Commission, is the Falconbridge Professor of Commercial Law for 2006-07 and delivered the Falconbridge Lecture on November 8.



Canada's Top 40 Under 40™

Professor **Poonam Puri** was honoured as one of Canada's Top 40 Under 40™ for 2005 – a prestigious national award sponsored by The Caldwell Partners, the Globe and Mail, Certified General Accountants of Canada, Air Canada and Privilege Magazine.

A Special Thank You to Departing Faculty Members

Professor **Judy Fudge** '83 has accepted an appointment starting in January as the Lansdowne Chair in Law at the University of Victoria Faculty of Law, and Professors **Iain Ramsay** and **Toni Williams** will be taking up offers of Chairs at Kent Law School at the University of Kent in Canterbury, England in July. In thanking the departing faculty members for their significant contributions to the Law School over many years, Dean Patrick Monahan noted: "While we regret their departure, this is a reflection of the stature and international reputation of members of the Osgoode faculty."

Alumni Profiles

by Cathy Carlyle

Peace Prize Nominee Remembers Life on the Streets

Each morning when **Mark Persaud**, '91, LLM '01, enters his closet to get dressed, he sees a simple blue shirt hanging there – a reminder of his humble beginnings in Canada when he arrived in 1983 as a political refugee from Guyana.

The mere \$80.59 he was allowed to take out of Guyana evaporated in no time. “Then all I had was the clothes I was wearing – and that blue shirt is what I have left of them,” says soft-spoken Persaud, who explains he ended up on the streets of Toronto when he was told he could not take a job or receive social assistance until his refugee status was processed.

How Persaud managed to overcome colossal hardships to become CEO of the Canadian International Peace Project (CIPP) and become nominated for many awards, including the prestigious 2006 Seoul Peace Prize, reads almost like a work of fiction – except that it is true.

That part of Persaud's story begins in 1983 when family members were either still in Guyana or in the United States, and he was spending the winter on the streets. Then the Scott Mission, a Toronto-based Christian organization that helps the destitute, embraced him and found him shelter, food and clothing.

Full of gratitude, Persaud says, “I wanted to give back.” And give back he did in the years to follow, volunteering countless hours with a wide variety of groups. He helped the homeless, he advocated for visible minorities and he assisted at foodbanks. Perhaps one of his most outstanding achievements as a volunteer was to found the first comprehensive organization for helping refugee claimants in Toronto, and then setting up and running a residence for some of them.

Eventually, the day came when Persaud was allowed to take paid work.



“Then I thought, if I went through law school it would equip me with the skills to be a more effective social justice advocate. I was extremely impressed with lawyers I'd met through legal aid agencies.” So he headed to Osgoode.

During his law career, Persaud held several positions, including prosecutor with the Department of Justice and counsel to the RCMP.

I enjoyed my career as a lawyer,” says Persaud. “I saw it as a form of public service.” But the backlash toward many immigrants following 9/11 had a profound impact on him, prompting him to step away from litigation and turn, instead, toward peace.

So, in late 2001, Persaud founded the secular, non-partisan organization CIPP, which grew from faith-based groups, a school and a peace organization. With the goal of reaching out to people of all religions and nations, he began by spearheading the rebuilding of a

mosque in Afghanistan that had been a casualty of the civil war in that country.

“Now there are children in that mosque who are taking literacy classes. This is an illustration of how ordinary people who are motivated to make a contribution can work in unison and accomplish something.”

Persaud and the CIPP are working continuously to foster peace, security and development. Now the Somali government is seeking his assistance. A Somali government minister met with Persaud personally and then with governors from CIPP, asking for assistance on a number of issues. He wanted to explore the possibility of having a Canadian Special Envoy to Somalia who would

advise the Canadian government on how it could assist Somalia.

“The Somali government also asked if Canada would be able to help train security personnel for the transitional government,” adds Persaud, who also talked about other roles the organization has played, including holding discussions with Parliamentary officials from Malaysia who wanted to learn about legislation policies that impact on multiculturalism in Canada.

Persaud's work aiding others and promoting peace has attracted the admiration of many prominent people, such as Assembly of First Nations National Chief Phil Fontaine and Ontario PC leader John Tory – not to mention the Seoul Peace Prize committee.

Not surprisingly, despite garnering international recognition, Persaud remains typically humble. He still remembers his beginnings. He still has his old, blue shirt.



Fast Thinker Thanks Osgoode

Take one young company, add a generous dollop of dynamic managerial skills, and the company just might rise to become the world's best known online marketplace.

That's precisely what happened when **Jordan Banks** '94 joined eBay Canada in 2000 as only its second employee, and took charge of the company's strategic development. In five short years, he made it to the *Globe & Mail's* 2005 list of Canada's Top 40 Under 40™ as eBay Canada's popularity streaked ahead.

"I work in real time on eBay," says Banks, "and I can tell you that I am grateful to Osgoode for teaching me how to think fast and make quick decisions. The faculty at Osgoode is excellent. Several of my professors could take the most complex data and, on the fly, make it seem like a nursery rhyme!"

Banks also credits Osgoode for an environment "that allowed me to learn through engaging with people of different backgrounds and interesting viewpoints."

Now the number one online shopping destination in Canada with over five million registered users, in 2000 eBay was just beginning to branch out internationally. It knew it had to find someone for its new operations who could process information almost at the speed of the

Internet and make sound decisions rapidly.

The choice was Banks, who jumped into the new job with his customary passion about everything he tackles. In the beginning, he handled everything from ensuring new colleagues were a good fit, to choosing new Internet partners, to setting up courier accounts.

Mind you, the company had a hard sell to draw Banks from a job he loved – providing legal counsel and later business acumen to the National Hockey League Players' Association (NHLPA). Banks admits he wasn't all that familiar with eBay at that point, "until my wife, who is a veterinarian, was enthused about the company when she discovered some antique collectible tins through it."

Since becoming managing director of eBayCanada, Banks has turned his deft hand to the ongoing development of the company, including marketing and expanding the brand and widening the user community.

The journey Banks took to get where he is now was a mixture of academic and athletic work and plain curiosity about the world. He spent a year at Osgoode, then left to travel the globe, even trying his hand at working on a New Zealand sheep farm. A year later he returned to the law school, enjoying his time on the basketball and football teams while studying.

Afterward, Banks articulated with Goodmans, where he landed his first job in the field in 1994. "It was a first-class place to work, very collegial, with an incredible commitment to excellence."

However, the idea of working with NHLPA was so appealing to the sports-oriented Banks that he accepted a job there in 1997. After a couple of years, he moved into the business side of the association, and quickly discovered he loved that aspect of work.

As word spread about Banks' expertise in business, executives from eBay sought him out – and the rest is history.



Ombudsman Balances Weighty Jobs with Humour

Kim Carter '79 has held some weighty positions in her time – everything from Canadian Forces logistics officer and military prosecutor to chief military judge and now ombudsman for British Columbia. But the gravity of the jobs certainly has not squelched her irrepressible humour – particularly the stories she loves to tell about herself.

"My mother kept all my school reports and when I was 10, one report said, 'Kim talks too much and is inclined to be bossy,'" Carter says with a laugh. "So when I became chief military judge, my mother always said it was a very good thing I'd found a way to exploit these traits and make them into something positive!"

Carter needed her sense of humour to take her through some of the more gruelling aspects of her military career, which began in 1975, such as when she led a Canadian war crimes investigation team that conducted inquiries in the former republic of Yugoslavia for the United Nations and when she was senior counsel during the Somalia inquiry.

Her passion for law and all its facets, especially international law, stems from Carter's bricklayer father, who transmitted to her

his keen interest in the field after he'd followed the work of key British judge, Rosalind Higgins, at the post-World War II Nuremberg trials.

"In my home, education was synonymous with opportunity. Both my parents gave me encouragement [to pursue my degrees]," says Carter. And, indeed, she went on to do a master's degree in law when she was fulfilling her duties as Canada's first woman chief military judge.

"My husband always said he was an LLM widower," she chuckles, "because when I got home from travelling for my job, I would greet him and then say, 'I'll just go upstairs and work on my [law] assignment....'"

As Carter settles into her new position in Victoria, B.C., where she and her husband had already purchased a condo before she was appointed ombudsman, she reminisces about "wonderful, judicial collegiality" she found in her final position in the Canadian Forces. She talks, too, about some of her achievements.

"One of the things that was critically important to me as chief military judge was to see such judges integrated as much as possible into the [broader] judicial community in Canada, because for them, the challenge of independence is even greater than it is for civilian judges. I found the civilian judges very supportive and welcoming to us."

Carter says having a legal background and serving in places where the government didn't care for its people and people weren't confident in their government, helped prepare her for her current position. She tells people one of her "marching orders" from the Legislature is "to help ensure this doesn't happen here."

"I can truthfully say this is the best job I've ever had," she adds. "It allows me to be committed to fairness – and allows me some creativity, in the sense that there is really a great deal of trust in my judgment and in my character. From my perspective, that's something I find very satisfying."

1960's

D.A. Cameron Harvey '64, LL.M. '67 has been appointed as the Manitoba Law Reform Commission's new chair. Harvey taught at the University of Manitoba from 1966 until his retirement in June, 2006.

1970's

David E. Phillips '75, LL.M. '03 is an experienced executive with a solid background spanning more than 25 years in the financial services industry. He assumed his duties as President and CEO of Credit Union Central of Canada on December 1, 2006. He has held the position on an interim basis since January, 2006.

1980's

David Alderson '80 has his own practice, (www.alderston.ca) which is dedicated to providing advice and representation mostly in international and cross border litigation. He was recently admitted as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the State of New York. He was also admitted, but does not practise, as a solicitor in England and Wales and a barrister and attorney in Bermuda.

Ross Hornby '80 joined the Department of External Affairs in 1981 and is currently Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Policy and Public Diplomacy, at Foreign Affairs Canada.

Jagoda Pike '84 was named publisher of the Toronto Star and President of Star Media Group by Torstar Corporation on October 16, 2006. She worked with Torstar Corporation for 20 years, assuming increasingly senior roles in Torstar's newspaper businesses.



Kathleen Taylor '84 was appointed President and Chief Operating Officer of Four Seasons Hotels Inc. commencing January 1, 2007, assuming responsibility for both global business and hotel operations.

Steve Zikman '84 recently launched "Journeys for Attorneys" a division of The Next Fork (www.thenextfork.com), creating transformative trips that explore life's big questions. In addition to visiting some of the most intriguing corners of the world, the journeys examine a broad range of timely lifestyle issues including: creating more work-life balance, rediscovering a sense of purpose, dealing with change and transition, and exploring your creative path.

Mary Ellen Turpel-Lafond '85 was named B.C.'s first representative for children and youth. Before becoming a judge, Turpel-Lafond was a practising lawyer in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan and a tenured professor of law at Dalhousie University Faculty of Law and also a first treaty Indian and the first Aboriginal woman to serve on the bench in Saskatchewan. Also named one of the top 20 Canadian leaders for the 21st century by Time Magazine in 1999.



Cindy Watson '86 was awarded a 2006 Woman of Distinction Award by the YWCA of Muskoka. She is at the helm of her own law firm specializing in Labour Law with offices in downtown Bracebridge and Toronto: Watson Labour Lawyers. In addition Cindy owns and operates her own cottage rental business and leases retail space in Bracebridge to interesting women-owned businesses.

Brian G. Whitehead '87 is married to Deborah Ahee, a member of Toronto's Animation Industry whose many credits include the current Universal Pictures release "Curious George". They have a son Daniel who just turned 16 and has developed into a talented guitarist. Brian is counsel in Toronto with the provincial government providing legal advice and litigation services to police and correctional services at the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services. He is co-author with Kenneth W. Hogg of the upcoming "A Guide to

Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Act" to be published by LexisNexis Butterworths in the spring of 2006.

Gwen Boniface '88 recently resigned her post as OPP Commissioner to join a newly established three-person panel to provide oversight of Ireland's 13,000-member national police force.



Annie Bunting '88 is now coordinator and professor in York University's Law and Society Program, Faculty of Arts, teaching in the areas of social justice and human rights.



Rob Follows '88 and his wife Katrina successfully summited Mount Everest on May 24, 2006, for Altruvest, a charitable organization set up to help support the charitable sector all over Canada. Rob and Katrina are the first North American couple to have completed all seven summits in support of a charity.

Fay Fuerst '89 changed the focus of her practice from criminal law (Intensive Criminal in 1988) to the practice of immigration law; initially doing refugee law work. The overseas component of immigration law is now her focus and she now has cases and regularly travels throughout the Middle East and Asia.

1990's

Kimura Hitoshi LL.M. '93 is currently a law professor at Kwansei Gakuin University in Japan. His research focuses on the law of trusts and contracts.

Ryan Gledhill '97 has been named to the expanded role of Aerospace Vice President and General Counsel for the Air Transport and Regional strategic business unit and for the Europe, Middle East and Africa region. He presently resides in Phoenix, Arizona.

Yens Pederson '97 became a partner in Balfour Moss LLP in 2005.

Mira T. Sundara Rajan '97 completed a Doctorate in Law at Oxford University (2003) and has recently been appointed to a Canada Research Chair (2005). Her first book will be appearing in the summer, with Routledge.

Lawrence Chu '98 was recently invited to become a member of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati P.C. in San Francisco.

Moonlake Lee '98, LLM '02 has been appointed CEO of eMenders Pte Ltd. eMenders is a group of more than 50 specialist doctors representing over 25 specialty areas of medicine at the leading private medical centre in Singapore.

Fatima Amaral '99 and her partner Paul Reeves are overjoyed to announce the birth of their daughter Chloe Christiana Reeves born on June 22, 2005.



Warren Rudick '99 and Sari Rudick are pleased to announce the recent arrival of their son Brandon Zachary Rudick, who was born on February 17, 2006.

2000's

Glen Forrester '00 and his wife Saddiqua moved to Vancouver, B.C. last summer after several years of practice as a commercial litigation associate at Teplitsky, Colson. Glen continues to practise commercial litigation as an associate at the downtown Vancouver law firm Josephson & Company. Former classmates and other Osgoode alumni are always welcome to contact Glen at gforrester@josephsonbarristers.ca.



Tahirih Naylor '03 has been appointed one of three Baha'i representatives at the United Nations in New York with a special focus on the defence of Baha'is in Iran. She will be working with the Human Rights Committee, which reviews the status of human rights around the world.

David Visschedyk '04 peddled across Canada to help fight neuroblastoma, a deadly cancer that mostly afflicts children. Covering 57 days and 6,900 kilometers, David's trip kicked off July 1 (Canada Day) in Vancouver and hit the finishing line August 27 in Halifax. Funds gathered will go to The James Fund For Neuroblastoma Research at the Hospital for Sick Children. Visit www.cyclingforcancer.ca for more information.

CLASS REUNIONS

THANK YOU

In total 12 classes celebrated milestones, starting with the Class of '51 and ending with the Class of '01. It is only through the hard work and diligence of over 75 volunteers that reunions and class gifts are made possible. A BIG THANK YOU is extended to everyone who helped make these 2006 reunions a success.

CLASS GIVING

This year two classes decided to commemorate their reunion with a class gift. The Class of 1976 (featured on page 9) and the Class of 1966. The Class of 1966 raised \$29,200, which will be matched by the Ontario Trust for Student Support, for a student bursary. Osgoode is extremely grateful for the generosity and support of these classes.



1952-53



1966



1981



1986



1991



1996



2001

If you would like to get involved in your reunion planning, contact the Office of Advancement at 416-736-5638 or alumni@osgoode.yorku.ca.

Name	Grad Year	Name	Grad Year
Gordon R. MacNamara	1936	Robert J. Armstrong	1955
Murray E. Corlett	1938	Terrence E. Foy	1955
Osmond J. Rowe	1938	Kenneth C. Woodsworth	1955
Donald G. Thompson	1940	William G. Dingwall	1955
Thomas E. Ladner	1940	Kiva I. Dodick	1955
Arthur H. Zaldin	1940	Stanley F. Wcislo	1956
Thomas F. Cole	1941	Kenneth G. Ouellette	1956
A. L. Meredith Fleming	1942	James E. Casey	1957
Robert D. Hill	1942	T. Gerald O'Connor	1957
William J. Henderson	1942	Harry S. Cooper	1957
Douglas G. Milne	1944	Duncan R. Phillips	1957
James K. Winters	1945	Louis H. Tepper	1957
John E. Hawkins	1947	James J. Carthy	1958
Joseph O. Dales	1947	Raymond J. Walneck	1958
Douglas W. Gilmour	1947	James S. Hinds	1958
Edwin A. Goodman	1947	Alfred S. Magerman	1958
Ronald S. MacNab	1948	James M. Lewis	1959
H. I. MacTavish	1948	Ian G. Scott	1959
Bogart W. Trumpour	1948	John R. Moffat	1960
Thomas P. Callon	1948	Morris Smith	1960
Ian Douglas	1948	Stanley J. AvRuskin	1961
John J. Fitzpatrick	1948	Roy B. Mitchell	1961
Michael K. King	1948	Richard E. Patience	1961
David Goldberg	1949	David B. Greenspan	1962
Wolfe D. Goodman	1949	Henry S. Ritchie	1962
Bruce J. Legge	1949	Philip Alter	1964
Raymond E. Simms	1949	Sheldon C. Vanek	1965
Donald A. Hill	1950	William C. Hawken	1966
George E. Whitley	1950	William C. Webster	1966
William M. Dawson	1951	Katherine J. Segsworth	1969
Albert Gurland	1951	Matti Tuvikene	1969
W. Donald Bark	1951	Iain S. Cunningham	1970
Charles T. Driscoll	1951	Gloria J. Balaban	1971
John G. Gilbert	1951	Kenneth G. McQuaid	1976
Robert W. McVey	1951	Heidi R. Strachan	1977
D. Gordon Blair	1952	Stanley Cohen	1977
Ronald P. Leitch	1953	T. Karl Deibert	1979
Clifford W. Lewis	1953	Franklin M. Kirk	1982
James M. Duncan	1953	Anil Varma	1983
John F. Howard	1953	George P. Rejminiak	1988
Edward A. Jupp	1954	Brian M. Turnbull	1989
Harry Sutherland	1954	Scott B. Dow	1990
William Errington	1954	Stacey Halberstadt	1998
Stanley G. Lane	1954	Zain Abdulmalek Alarakhia	2000

And the

Dianne Martin Medal for Social Justice Through Law

This medal will be awarded to a member of the Canadian legal community who has exemplified Dianne's commitment to law as an instrument for achieving social justice and fairness.

Nomination submission

- Letter of nomination outlining how the nominee meets the criteria of the medal
- Biography of the nominee (not to exceed two pages)
- Maximum of four letters of support
- Maximum of four pages of additional materials

Completed nomination submissions must be received by March 23, 2007. Please send your package to:

Advancement Office
Osgoode Hall Law School
Alumni Association
York University
4700 Keele Street
Toronto, ON M3J 1P3
Tel. 416-736-5638
E-mail: alumni@osgoode.yorku.ca

award goes to . . .

2007 Alumni Gold Key Awards

The Osgoode Hall Law School Alumni Gold Key Awards are presented annually to honour outstanding alumni. Up to 10 awards will be given at the Dean's Annual Alumni Reception on Wednesday, May 23, 2007.

CATEGORIES

1. Achievement

This award recognizes exceptional professional achievement. The Awards Committee shall consider the following criteria in making the selection:

- a record of professional accomplishment;
- proven leadership and commitment in a chosen field of endeavour;
- recognizable contribution to the Law School and/or the community at large.

2. Recent Graduate

This award recognizes exceptional professional achievement of recent graduates. The Awards Committee shall consider the following criteria in making the selection:

- graduated in the last ten years (preference will be given to more recent alumni);
- high levels of achievement early in one's chosen career or profession;
- demonstrated leadership capability;
- recognizable contribution to the Law School and/or the community at large.

3. Public Sector Law

This award recognizes the achievements of public sector or government lawyers. The Awards Committee shall consider the following criteria in making the selection:

- sustained outstanding service or a specific extraordinary accomplishment;
- significant contributions to social justice or public service;
- recognizable contribution to the Law School and/or the community at large.

4. Service

This award acknowledges significant contributions of time and energy to Osgoode Hall Law School and/or the Alumni Association. The Awards Committee shall consider the following criteria in making the selection:

- demonstrate leadership, commitment and support for the Law School;
- support the Law School's alumni efforts;
- advancement of the Law School's objectives or goals.

APPLICATION PROCESS

Nomination submissions must include:


- a letter from the nominator outlining how the nominee meets the criteria of the award;
- CV or biography;
- up to a maximum of four letters of support;
- up to a maximum of four pages of additional material.

**Deadline for receipt of
2007 nominations is
March 23, 2007.**

For more information:
www.osgoodealumni.ca

Nominations may sent to:
**Advancement Office
Osgoode Hall Law School
York University
4700 Keele Street
Toronto, ON M3J 1P3
Phone: 416-736-5638
E-mail:
alumni@osgoode.yorku.ca**





Dean Patrick Monahan '80 invites you to the third annual

DEAN'S ALUMNI RECEPTION

This year join fellow alumni, faculty, colleagues and friends at a special celebration to honour the retirement of one of our most distinguished alumni, including the presentation of the:

**Award of Excellence to
R. Roy McMurtry '58**
Chief Justice of Ontario

and the presentation of the **2007 Dianne Martin Medal and Gold Key Awards.**

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

Wednesday, May 23, 2007
Design Exchange, 234 Bay Street
6:00 to 8:00 pm
\$30

ALL ARE WELCOME

Visit the Osgoode alumni Web site for more information and to download an RSVP form: **www.osgoodealumni.ca**

**RSVP positive responses only by
May 10, 2007**
Tel: 416-736-5638
Fax: 416-736-5629
E-mail: alumni@osgoode.yorku.ca